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Review.

Analysis of the Principles of Rhetorical Delivery, as applied in Reading and Speaking: By Ebenezer Porter, D. D. Bartlett Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in the Theological Seminary, Andover. Published in Boston and New-York. pp. 404, 12mo.

The subject of this volume will be particularly interesting to literary men, and to young students. Rhetorical delivery is but just beginning to find its rank among the sciences; but if we mistake not, it will eventually hold a distinguished place. Walker's discovery of the analysis of rhetorical slides, and the light he has thrown on the subject of pauses, inflections, &c. have done much for improving this branch of elocution; and posterity will acknowledge their obligations to him. Still, as he has acted chiefly the part of a discoverer or pioneer, he has left much which remains to be done, by classification, comparison and investigation. His Historical Grammar, valuable as every one must consider it, who pays the slightest attention to the subject, is yet in some instances too minute, and in others too deficient, to form a regular manual for students. Walker was a man of genius and industry; and in some peculiar respects, a man of great research and accuracy. He was a nice observer in many things which had been considered by others as of small account; and he has given to them an importance which they will continue to retain. Still, it never falls to the lot of any one man to exhaust a new subject of discovery or discussion; and a subsequent adventurer will often outstrip his predecessors in popularity, if not in the more immediate or general utility of his labours.

The work before us has some special claims, of which the modesty of the author has not permitted him to speak. Among other things, his ear, in regard to slides, inflections, cadences, &c. is more discriminating than Walker's. An ear which is truly musical, is necessary for the accurate, concise and systematic delineation of such matters; and Walker's ear was in these respects somewhat defective. The author has also supplied many of Walker's deficiencies, corrected some of his mistakes, discarded some of his useless particularities, thrown light on many things which had been left in obscurity, and reduced the whole of his observations on the subject of delivery to systematic order.

Many, we know, are ready to consider these things as the less weightier matters of the law; & perhaps they are so. Still, they are really essential to the right understanding of the subject of delivery; and since they had become a matter of general notoriety among literary men, it was necessary that they should be exhibited in a clear and intelligible manner, and presented in their true light.

The author considers very justly, that "the greatest faults in elocution originate *in want of feeling*;" and he has no idea that *this want* can be supplied by any adherence to a system of rules. But he is equally certain that there are many early defects, which become habitual merely thro' want of detection; and that when these defects "become confirmed, no degree of feeling will fully counteract their influence, without the aid of analysis, and patient effort to understand and correct them." "Still, in this process of correction," says the author, "there is danger of running into formality of manner, by withdrawing the attention from that in which the soul of eloquence consists—emotion. For the purpose of guarding against this tendency, and at the same time of accomplishing the ends at which Walker aims, in his Elements of Elocution, I have much desired to see a new manual for students, free both from the obscurity and particularity of his system."

Our limits will by no means allow us to do justice to such a work, or even to convey an adequate idea of the nature of the subjects which it embraces. These subjects, however, relate to the whole business of reading and speaking. The author's manner is entirely simple and nearly destitute of technicalities. The work may be easily read, and one may at once see from it, why there are so many bad readers and speakers among us; and as readily understand how the numbers are to become less. The classification of inflections and modulations is full of meaning, and at the same time exceedingly simple. He has but four different marks of inflection, and six of modulation; and yet he seems by these few characters to exhibit nearly the whole mystery of what is usually considered a *bad tone*, in the general management of voice.

Every scholar ought to read this work. It ought be found in all our public seminaries, academical and collegiate. Those whose habits are quite confirmed may read it to advantage; and a thorough knowledge of its contents will give new zest to the beauties of diction, both in poetry and in prose, and disclose a fulness of meaning in many passages of the best writers, which might have otherwise passed unnoticed.

Every teacher of vocal music, who would arrive at any eminence, should also be supplied with the volume before us. It will throw new and important light on the nature of vocal enunciation, and furnish him with many valuable hints and facilities. Nor would the volume be less advantageous to the musical composer. It ought to be his text-book and his constant companion.

That the work is entirely perfect or free from errors, is not pretended; but our limits are too circumscribed for minute criticism.

Communications.

For the Western Recorder

DUTIES OF CLERGYMEN.—*NO V.*

Mr. Editor—I have already pointed out many of the advantages of parochial visitation; but there is a single trait in the history of apostolic labour, which may serve to throw a flood of light on the subject.—The apostles, it seems, not only urge Christians to admonish one another daily, but they lay great stress on "teaching" and "warning *every man*." Col. i. 28. They tell us, (Acts v. 42.) that "*daily, in the temple and in every house*, they *ceased not to teach and preach Jesus Christ*." St. Paul says to the elders of the Ephesian church, (Acts xx. 20.) "I have taught you *publicly, and from house to house*." He further tells them in the same chapter to "*take heed*—to feed the flock of God over which the Holy Ghost had made them overseers; that after his departure, grievous wolves would enter in among them, not sparing the flock." He appeals to the existence of perverse things then in the midst of them; and afterwards, as if to present the elders at once with a motive and an example, he adds, (verse 31) —"Therefore watch, and remember that by the space of three years, I ceased not to warn *every one, night and day, with tears*." The same apostle says, in his charge to Timothy, who had his "often infirmities," which might even seem in a measure to have unfitted him for such labour—"Preach the word; be *instant in season, out of season*;" i.e. be pressing, urgent, impetuous, earnest—at stated times and occasionally, in public and in private, &c. doubtless referring to apostolic example.

It is evident then, from these and similar passages, that we may fairly claim apostolical precedent for the practice of parochial visitation. It is true that Christ tells his disciples, (Luke x. 7.) "Go not from house to house;" but this passage, when viewed in its connexion, and compared with the texts which have just been quoted, will be found to have reference to the disciples' *places of residence*, and not to their *visiting or teaching* from house to house. Whenever the disciples entered a city, they were to seek out some worthy place of residence, and abide in it, instead of moving capriciously from place to place, as if in search of better entertainment. Indeed, the whole history of Christ and his apostles, and the primitive church, as recorded in the New Testament, goes to show that the several orders of ministers, from the highest to the lowest, were often engaged in exhorting, admonishing, warning and teaching from house to house.

Here then it appears, christian ministers are furnished with an important precedent, and one which ought never to have been abandoned without sufficient reason. True, the first preachers of the gospel were necessarily itinerants; but this was never assigned by them as a reason for giving individual instruction, for the latter, as has been seen, was practised while there was *public preaching daily in the temple*, by the same persons. Will it be urged that primitive assemblies composed but a small part of the adjacent population? This was not always the case. Multitudes frequently assembled to hear the apostles. Three thousand were converted on one occasion; and there is no reason for supposing that these formed any considerable portion of the whole number who were present. The miracles, too, attracted many hearers; and multitudes were influenced by curiosity to "hear what the babblers could say." There was great opposition, noise, tumult and persecution; and these things, it must be recollected, "were not done in a corner." At the present day there are no miracles; there is little or no attraction of novelty. Multitudes, in the midst of a gospel land, never visit the sanctuary; many visit it but occasionally; and of the numbers who generally attend, there is reason to fear that a small portion, only, come in the attitude of real worshippers.

It will be said, perhaps, that the precedent in question is more peculiarly applicable to times of gross ignorance. So far as mere *doctrinal teaching* is concerned, there may be some colour of propriety in the remark; but when the ten thousand secret refuges of lies which gain possession of the bosom of even *orthodox* sinners, are taken into the account, it will appear that there is another kind of teaching, scarcely less important than the one which has been mentioned. And as for special warning, admonition and exhortation, it is perhaps as necessary for gospel-hardened sinners now, as it was for ignorant revilers in primitive times. It is a fact, that somehow or other, the great mass of community, in the most favoured places, continue to give little evidence of vital religion; and it is another fact, not less striking, that the balance of testimony in all seasons of revival would go to prove, that professing Christians, even in this day of gospel effort, need continually to be admonished for their slothfulness and indifference.

Some again may be ready to say, that the precedent in question ought to be referred more particularly to the business of planting churches. Such an assertion would need proof. In the primitive days, there were *waterers* in the church, as well as those who *planted;* there were those who *fed* the flock, as well as those who had *gathered* it; yet there does not appear to have been that variety in the method of labour which the assertion here supposes.

But a more plausible argument against adhering to this precedent, is one which is founded on the great change that has taken place in the general aspect of society. There is now among us universal freedom of opinion. Information of every kind is more generally diffused than formerly. The institution of schools, the art of printing, the dissemination of the scriptures, and various other circumstances, have contributed greatly to lessen the measure of popular ignorance. The refinements of cultivated society have advanced. Public morals have improved. Men have become less outrageous in their animosities, and less blood-thirsty in their feuds and quarrels. They maintain a more general respect for the decent formalities of religion; and are, for the most part, *less violent* in their open attacks against the interests of vital godliness. And added to all this, there is, as I formerly remarked, something like "a general aspect of religiousness" thrown over the whole face of society.

Such, as far as I am able to discover, are the principal circumstances and characteristics of the change which has taken place. But what is there in all these elements, which, when taken separately, would indicate less need of individual instruction and admonition? Freedom of opinion, and the increase of general knowledge, are extensively turned to the advantage of irreligion through the wiles of the adversary; and as to the refinements of cultivated society, these do not *necessarily* come into competition with the simplicity and faithfulness of the gospel; for even in the apostles' day, whatsoever things were pure, and amiable, and lovely, and of good report, were thought upon and practised, in the midst of the most powerful opposition. The improvement in morals, too, is probably not so great as to surpass the standard of the ancient Pharisees; and if there is more respect for the formalities of religion, and more moderation in opposing the power of it, this very respect and this moderation are constantly seen in the refined garb of self-righteousness, which blinds the mind and fortifies all the *ordinary* avenues to the heart. And the same may be said of the *general aspect* of things. This does not amount to any thing like the pure spirituality of religion. Far from it. The carnal mind, amidst all the loveliness which surrounds it, is still enmity against God—enmity in the abstract—deadly, irreconcilable. All its decency, forbearance, kindness, sentimentality, morality, orthodoxy, however commendable in the abstract, amount in truth to nothing like religion; and are perpetually seen, where grace does not prevail, to increase its blindness, and render it more and more impervious to conviction. The natural heart has lost nothing of its attachment to sin or hatred of holiness. It is as easily led captive by Satan now, as at any former period; and if its refuges of lies have in some instances become more refined and secret in their operations, they are nevertheless greatly multiplied, and more difficult of assault; and the time has come when they can no longer be demolished by a few periodical lashes from the pulpit. Yes, Mr. Editor, whatever we may think of apostolical precedent, the time has fully come, when the mere business of sermonising, unaided by parochial labour, can no longer suffice to feed the flock of God, or demolish the many headed monster of iniquity.

ELIHU.

For the Western Recorder.

WALTER SCOTT.

This gentleman has recently declared himself to be the author of that class of books called the Waverly novels. He has been styled the great Unknown; by which, perhaps, an allusion is made to the ancient temple at Athens, on which was inscribed—To the unknown God. At least, to my mind there is such an allusion, when I read the expression. Supposing the conjecture then to be correct, it is presumed that this author is regarded as a kind of deity by novel readers; and probably those who are devoted to reading them pay a higher respect to him than they do to any other Deity.

But my object, at present, is simply to allude to the circumstances which occurred at the time in which he made the declaration. He was then presiding at a "theatrical fund dinner," in Edinburgh; on which occasion he made a speech in commendation of the theatre. "In all ages," said he, "the theatrical art has kept pace with the improvement of mankind, and with the progress of letters and the fine arts." He ought to have said, kept pace with the *corruption* of mankind, as the history of the theatre fully demonstrates. He also alludes to times when the theatre declined, and says, "*What were the times?*" "Was it not when virtue was seldom inculcated as a moral duty, that we were required to relinquish the most rational of all our amusements—when the people were denied the right to read their bibles?" Just as if the privilege and practice of reading their bibles would have induced people to regard the theatre with a more favorable eye; a sentiment which indicates the total blindness of the man to the moral effects of the bible, and the demoralising influence of the theatre.

He then refers rather sarcastically to some whose "tender consciences" induced them to raise objections to the theatre; and adds, "if they were persons of worth and piety, he should crave the liberty to tell them that the first duty was charity; and that if they did not choose to go to the theatre, they might give away from their superfluity what was required for the relief of the sick, the support of the aged, and the comfort of the afflicted. These were duties enjoined by our religion itself." The duty of Christians to support profligate play actors, who have squandered their thousands in dissipation!! Our [i. e. Walter Scott's] religion enjoins this; (he was pleading in behalf of a fund for such purposes.) He says that the performers are entitled to such support, because they render theatres "an ornament to society." It was "*unchristian*" not to contribute.

Such are the sentiments, such the *christianity* of the man who has delighted the gay world with his novels. And if such are his sentiments, as avowed at this time, what must be expected from the novels themselves? Whenever I hear the name of Walter Scott, I shall also think of him as a supporter of the theatre, and as an opposer of pure religion; and when I hear of his novels, I shall recollect him as filling the chair of a theatrical fund dinner, and pleading in behalf of play-actors. Great as his talents are, he has, in my view, stooped amazingly, by placing himself in such an attitude. The applause of a world heaped upon him, would never remove from my mind the prejudice received against him, in consequence of the sentiments disclosed on that occasion. I must confess that I am not very intimate with his novels; but I was not prejudiced very much against them, until I saw his *religious* plea for worn out stage actors. The stage is a nursery of vice—is one of the public roads to hell. It is a fact, that no decent parent would be willing to read to his family what is recited on the stage. But Scott calls the amusements of the stage some of our most rational amusements; and seems to intimate that if people can have the bible in their hands, they will not oppose them!!

Let the praise of the "great Unknown," now the "great Known," be rung from pole to pole; but for my part, I should rather have been the author of "The Dairyman's Daughter," than of all the novels he ever wrote; if with that honor I must have the reproach of having plead the cause of vice and of the theatre.

D.

For the Western Recorder.

LOCATION OF SINGERS.

Mr. Hastings—I know not whether it has occurred to any of the cultivators of church music, that the ordinary location of leaders of music in churches is not where it ought to be. They are commonly seated on the gallery at a remote distance from the minister. There are I conceive some strong objections to this custom. 1. The singers are not so well heard through the house, not only because they are behind the backs of the people, but because sound naturally ascends, and does not fall below with any great force after it has spent itself on the ceilings. 2. The congregation are disturbed by being obliged to look behind them in order to observe the motions of the singers. Their guidance can be of little convenience unless they are distinctly seen. But to have one's head twisted back in order to see them, is not a very devotional, and is certainly a painful attitude. 3. The situation is not sufficiently commanding. The singers as well as the preacher ought to be distinctly heard by all, and their features ought to be seen. Every one would suppose that the further gallery would be an awkward enough place for the preacher to stand. 4. They are too far removed from the preacher, who announces to them the psalm, and would sometimes consult them with regard to the metres which they were prepared to sing. Then let the precentor stand directly in front of the desk, and the rest of the choir as near to him as they could be seated on each side. By this means a few families might be displaced. But let them occupy the galleries, especially if they cannot sing. And instead of sending children at large to the galleries to waste their time and disturb others, let the whole of every family, except such as may compose the choir, occupy its own pew. Then every thing thus far would be in its place, and the worship of God would be more interesting and impressive.

H.

Remarks.—Whether the location our correspondent proposes, would on the whole be an improvement, we are not exactly prepared to say. It would doubtless be an improvement on the congregational method, and be more readily introduced than any other. Could the singers' seats, also, be sufficiently elevated, on the plan proposed, all the advantages which the writer anticipates might be realized. A variation of this plan, has in some few instances been adopted with success. It consists in constructing a large orchestra in an elevated recess behind the pulpit. Surry chapel in England, we believe, has such an orchestra. There is one or more—perhaps a number, in this country; and there is one to be constructed in the house which is being built for the first Presbyterian church in the village of Utica.

Religious Intelligence.

GLEANINGS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS.

Wolff the Missionary.—Mr. Wolff, at the latest dates, was still in England; he had challenged the Catholics in debate; but the challenge was not accepted.

"He held a public discussion in London, on three successive evenings in March, with Mr. S. Newman, a professor of the Hebrew language. On the first evening 200 persons were present; and on the other two between 5 and 600, the greater part of whom were Jews. They attended contrary to the prohibition of the chief Rabbi in England, and Mr. Wolff vehemently preached Christ to them. On the 28th of March, the committee of the London Society took leave of Mr. Wolff in a special prayer meeting. He expected to leave England in a very few days, for Palestine and the east. Lady Georgiana is to accompany him, and reside in Palestine. He proposes to pay special attention to the advancement of bible education in Persia, particularly among the benighted members of the Armenian churches. He intends to introduce the British school system, and a public meeting has been held in London, to excite an interest in this object. The Evangelical Magazine says, that the details furnished by Mr. W. at that meeting, of the state of the several Jewish tribes in Palestine, and other parts of the east, were interesting beyond what it is possible to express."

Rev. Eustace Carey.—This gentleman is still in England, attending the meetings of missionary societies, &c.

English Baptist Mission in India.—The Baptist missionaries in India have for some years been acting in a measure for themselves, on account of being able to procure funds without the assistance of their brethren in England. This arrangement was attended with some embarrassment. The English Baptist Society have lately conferred with Dr. Morrison, who, it seems, is still in that country, and the interview has "terminated in the full conviction, that under present circumstances, it is most expedient that henceforward the society at home and the missionaries at Serampore should be publicly understood to constitute two distinct and independent missionary bodies." There is however a good understanding between the two separate departments.

Converted or Inquiring Jews.—Count Von der Recke wrote Jan. 4, 1827, to the secretaries of the London Jews Society, respecting his "proselyte institution" at Dusselthal. He says—"The advantages of the method I have adopted towards them, are more and more apparent every day. Those who are not quite in earnest about embracing christianity, find it impossible now to remain long, as they gain nothing here towards the improvement of their worldly condition. Our number amounts generally to about 50, notwithstanding several left us in the course of last summer to seek employment in the trades they had learned here. There are many applying for admittance, to whom we would willingly extend our helping hand, if our space were sufficient."

Mrs. Temple.—Mr. Jowett thus speaks of Mrs. Temple, of the American mission, lately deceased at Malta:—"A woman, *whose adorning*, it may be truly said, was *the hidden man of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price.*"

Dr. Morrison arrived at Singapore in August, and reached his former residence in Canton, in October, 1826. All his former native domestics, and his old Chinese teacher, were waiting to receive him. The next day, the native Christian, Leangafa, made his appearance. He had been employed, during Dr. M.'s absence, in conversing with the natives, in reading, and in writing. He had composed a small Chinese volume of notes on the epistle to the Hebrews, and a small essay in favour of the christian religion, entitled, The true Principles of the World's Salvation. Dr. M. recommended his religious meetings on the succeeding Sabbath. He expresses strongly his views of the vast importance of correct transla

tions of the Bible, in all the languages of the nations; and has, it is well known, prepared with great labour a version for China. Yet he is convinced also of the great value, in heathen lands, of living preachers, and written notes and comments. He therefore announces his intention of *spending the remnant of his days, in composing explanatory notes on the Chinese bible.*

London Missionary Society.—Mr. Townley, who has been some time in England for the health of his wife, had lately determined to return to his station in Calcutta during the present year; but has abandoned his intention, in consequence of the advice of her physicians. Mr. J. C. Thompson was ordained Feb. 27, and expects to go to the missionary station at Quilon. On the 5th March, a public meeting was held in London, to commend to the divine blessing and protection, Rev. H. Nott, who was about to return and resume his labours in the South Sea islands. Rev. W. H. Platt prayed, who performed a similar service when Mr. Nott was about to embark to the same station upwards of thirty years ago. March 13th, Mr. Nott, Rev. Alex'r Simpson, and Rev. Aaron Buzacott, with their wives, sailed direct for Tahiti. A. Birnie, Esq. the owner of the vessel, gave them all a free passage, besides carrying stores for the mission. Mr. Robert Jennings, destined as a missionary to Chittoor, in the East-Indies, was to be ordained April 4th. Rev. J. Smith, appointed to Malacca, and Rev. A. Lillie, appointed to Belgaum, with their wives, arrived safe at Madras, September 11, 1826. Mrs. L. had been much indisposed during the voyage, but was recovering. Mr. D. Pearson, on his return from England to Chinsurah, Rev. J. Robertson, destined to Benares, and Rev. J. Tomlin, appointed to the Ultra Ganges mission, arrived in good health at Calcutta, Oct. 22, 1826. Messrs. Tyerman and Bennett, who have so long been employed in visiting the missions of the London Society in different parts of the world, arrived safe at Benares, July 17, 1826; and shortly afterwards proceeded to Allahabad.

Ireland.—The Christian Guardian for April says:—Our intelligence from Ireland is of the most encouraging nature. The number of converts from the Roman Catholic faith still continues to increase. Some Roman Catholic priests have publicly recanted. The popish hierarchy, unable to maintain the charge of bribery, &c. are now endeavoring to palm off upon the public, lists of Protestants converted to popery. This manœuvre can only obviously deceive the most unwary; and must fail before a very slight investigation." Some of these catholic stories have had a circulation in the United States, within a few weeks.

Church Missionary Society.—The committee dismissed the following persons to their labours, on the 6th March:—Rev. T. Norton, on his return to Allepie, and Mrs. Sarah Garrett, his intended wife; Rev. G. S. Faught, proceeding to Ceylon; Rev. C. F. Schlienz, for Malta; and Miss M. A. Stratford, for Baddagame. Mr. and Mrs. Gatesman, Mrs. Taylor, and Mrs. Pope, sent out by this society, arrived at Freetown in November. Mrs. Pope is since married to Mr. Weeks. Messrs. Gobat and Kugler had determined to embrace an opportunity of going from Egypt to Abyssinia, in company of an ambassador of the King of Habesh, who had been sent to Egypt to fetch a Coptic bishop. Mrs. Wilkinson and her two children, all of whom had suffered from the climate, had left Gorruckpore in India, to return to England. Mr. W.'s health was perfectly good.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES IN NEW YORK.

Our readers are already informed that these anniversaries were attended with unusual interest in every point of view. The last Observer is nearly filled with the proceedings, which of course we can but briefly notice at the present time. The meetings were held at the times and places which had been previously appointed; they were more numerously attended than formerly; the addresses too, lost nothing of their former interest; and the reports exhibit a perceptible advance in the concerns of all the national societies. The anniversaries of the national societies were preceded on Tuesday the 8th instant, by the anniversary of the

New-York Sunday School Union.—The various schools which compose this union met between two and three o'clock, and passed through the Park to Castle-Garden. Each school had its separate banner, on which was inscribed some scripture motto, such as—"Seek me early"—"Compel them to come in"—"Suffer little children to come unto me"—"Mercy and truth are met together"—"Thy word is a light unto my path," &c. The children were in number not far from 7000! When they had assembled in the garden, with some hundreds of spectators, amounting in all to about ten thousand, the hymn, "Loud hallelujahs to the Lord," was given out and sung by the multitude, in the tune of Old Hundredth.—The music was artless, but the scene was sublime. A prayer was offered, another hymn sung, an address given and a collection taken. The eleventh annual meeting of the Society was held in the evening at the middle Dutch church, when the report was read, and the usual business transacted.

American Tract Society.—This society held its second annual meeting on the day following, Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. S. V. S. Wilder took the chair, supported by Col. R. Varrick and Hon. S. Van Rensselaer, of Albany. Introductory prayer by Dr. S. Austin, of Worcester, Mass. The President made a few introductory remarks; the report of the Treasurer and the annual report were read, adopted, and ordered to be printed. Resolutions expressive of gratitude to God, in view of his smiles upon the resources and the influence of this society, and for the active co-operation of its branches and auxiliaries, were passed with appropriate remarks; also a resolution to "cherish a stronger confidence in God, and a more humble reliance upon him;" and a resolution setting forth the importance of circulating religious tracts, particularly among the western settlements of our country, and among the higher as well as the lower ranks of community. The Observer says, "the receipts of the society amounted last year to $10,-159; this year to $30,418; increase, $20,-254. The number of pages published last year was 8,530,500; this year $35,808,500—showing an increase of 28,278,000!—There is but one society in the world which surpasses this, either in the amount of receipts or the number of tracts printed. On the evening of the same day was held the annual meeting of the—

American Home Missionary Society.—This was the *first* anniversary of the institution, which it will be recollected, has taken the place of the old United Domestic Missionary Society. Hon. S. Van Rensselaer, of Albany, presided; prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Day, President of Yale college; the annual report was read by the Secretary and adopted by the meeting; the usual resolutions of thanks to officers and auxiliaries were passed; besides which a resolution was passed, setting forth the rapid increase of the population and the alarming destitution of gospel ministers in the western and southern states, as calling for more united, vigorous and extended efforts to establish christian ordinances, in every destitute portion of this nation; and a resolution expressive of "devout gratitude to God, for the signal success with which he has crowned the society's operations the past year." Among the speakers were Rev. Professor Goodwin and Rev. Drs. Rice and McAuley. The Observer says—"The receipts of the American Home Missionary Society, have exceeded those of the United Domestic Missionary Society, which it a year ago superseded, by more than $8000. The number of missionaries is greater by 41, and the number of congregations by 47." On the next day, Thursday, was the meeting of the—

American Bible Society.—This was the *eleventh* anniversary of the institution. Gov. Clinton presided, in the absence of the venerable Jay. The exercises commenced with the reading of the 7th chapter of Micah, by President Day, of Yale College. Letters were read from the President of the United States and other Vice Presidents of the Society, apologising for non-attendance; after which an address of about twenty minutes was delivered by Gov. C. The annual reports of the Treasurer and the Managers were read by W. W. Wolsey, Esquire, and Rev. Mr. Brigham. Besides the usual form of resolutions, the Society resolved, that "in view of the rapid increase of our population, and of the wide fields which are opening abroad for the reception of the bible, the friends of this national institution are called upon, not only for persevering, but increased exertions." Among the speakers, were Rev. Dr. Milnor, Rev. Mr. Cornelius, and Rev. Mr. Yates, Baptist missionary from Calcutta. "The Bible Society shows an increase of $11,774, beyond the receipts of the former year, and an increase of issues from the depository to the amount of more than 4000 volumes. The debt for the society's house, which one year ago was nearly $10,000, has been finally extinguished by special efforts made by the friends of the cause in the city of New-York.

Presbyterian Education Society.—This society held its annual meeting on Thursday evening. In the absence of Gov. Clinton, who is president of the society, Rev. Prest. Day was called to the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Greenwich, Connecticut; the annual report was read, adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated. The audience were next informed of a proposal which had been made by the board, to become a branch of the national society, hereafter to be styled the Presbyterian Branch of the American Education Society; and a resolution was passed in favour of the union proposed; that it be consummated as soon as practicable, on principles which are mutually understood by the two societies. "One of these principles is, that the Secretary of the A. E. Society shall extend a supervision over the beneficiaries of this society, similar to what he extends over those of the other."

BAPTIST BOARD.

The Board of Managers of the Baptist General Convention closed its annual Session on Friday last. The meeting was a very harmonious and pleasant one. The subjects discussed and the measures adopted were mostly of a very important character; and the perfect unanimity of feeling and sentiment was in every case as extraordinary as it was gratifying.

The circumstances and prospects of the Burman mission occupied much prayerful attention. A wide and apparently effectual door is now open for operations in Burmah, unobstructed by those difficulties which have heretofore been a check upon the successful operations of the missionaries. Amherst promises to supply an inviting field for missionary labour, and will probably be faithfully occupied. There is also a possibility that Divine Providence may yet so order affairs, that Rangoon may be continued a missionary station. Other positions are likewise inviting, and will we hope, in due time, be supplied with faithful labourers. Dr. Judson and Mr. and Mrs. Wade, it is expected, will take their stand for the present, at Amherst. Dr. Price is at Ava. Mr. Boardman and Mr. Hough are at Calcutta. The former will probably remain there a few months, where he can be useful to the missionary cause and successfully pursue the study of the Burman language. It is not certain what particular direction Mr. Hough would take.

The Board applied no inconsiderable portion of their time to an examination of the present condition of the Indian stations in this country. Measures were adopted to secure their management with increasing efficacy and economy.

We forbear to give facts with more particularity, because we are unwilling to anticipate the annual report which will probably be soon issued. It need not be concealed that the board are in want of additional funds to enable them to proceed with vigour, or with much hope of success.—*Watch.*

ALABAMA.

The following account of the state of religion in the presbytery of Alabama, is extracted from the last narrative:—

"A general and increasing attention is given to the preaching of the gospel. Some churches have had considerable accessions of members. Sabbath schools in many places have been established, are conducted with much propriety, and bid fair to be eminently useful to the youth within the sphere of their operations. Tract societies and bible classes are also in some places in successful operations. The monthly concert of prayer is observed by almost all the congregations within our bounds. It is, however, to be lamented, that but few take an active part in these important associations.

"While the Presbytery has heard much calculated to encourage and gladden the hearts of the friends of Zion, there are many things indeed in the narrative, which cause great grief and sorrow to the friends of mankind. Iniquity in many places awfully abounds; profane swearing, Sabbath breaking, intemperance and fashionable amusements, seem to have gained the ascendancy, and sobriety and religion are thrown into the back ground and trampled under foot."

Caffreland, in South-Africa, is represented by Rev. R. Miles, in his letter to the London Missionary Society, dated Oct. 27, 1826, as presenting an extensive field for missionary effort. "The country is fertile, and capable of sustaining a large population. The people are numerous, and ready to receive the gospel. The facilities for communication with the colony are numerous." The chiefs are desirous to receive the missionaries as residents among them.

Abdool Messeeh.—This is a stedfast native Christian of Northern India, and has long been in the employ of the Church Missionary Society. In 1813, he was stationed at Agra, a town about 800 miles N. W. of Calcutta. Here he has been at all times assiduously engaged in distributing bibles and tracts, superintending schools, conversing with his countrymen, and preaching the gospel. He has an increasing congregation, and the highest civil and military officers, Europeans, attend on his preaching. A few years since, he was ordained by Bishop Heber. Archdeacon Corrie, who has visited him at Agra, and who translates his journals from Hindoostanee into English, thus speaks of him: "It is a great refreshment to me in reading his least interesting details, to observe the constant reference of his mind to God, and the attention which he gives to meditation with his regular habits of secret prayer." Abdool Messeeh daily comes in contact with Mahomedans, with pagans, with nominal Christians, and with infidels. But his ability to meet them argumentatively, his stedfastness in principle, and his meekness under contradiction and insults, are said never to fail him in the time of trial.—*Ch. Watch.*

A storm at Lahaina, one of the Sandwich islands, was experienced in March, 1824, of which Mr. Richards speaks in his journal as very terrific. The missionary houses are near the ocean. The tide and the waves rose unusually high; and as the latter dashed on the shore, they sounded like echoes to the loud peals of thunder, whilst the flashes of lightning gave to the surf the brilliancy of fire. The rain poured through the roofs of the houses; and the ground was so completely covered with water, that it strongly resembled the ocean. Immediate recourse was had to the digging of drains, by which the water was carried off.—*ib.*

A Seminary in Palamcotta, Southern India, was established some years since by the Church Missionary Society, for the purpose of preparing young men for missionary labours. All who enter it are required to relinquish entirely the distinctions of caste, and this regulation has made it decidedly useful. In 1826, there were 36 native youth in this seminary. 24 were fluent readers and good writers. There were 13 in the Hebrew class, and all but four were learning English. Geography, history and divinity are also studied. They have become in various ways, extensively useful to their countrymen, and seem anxious to spread abroad the gospel of salvation. This they do in their visits to the surrounding villages.—*ib.*

Heathen Cruelty.—In the journal of the missionary, (Mr. Bird, of the Palestine mission), it is related under date of September 23, 1826, that two emirs, Phares and Sulman, relatives of the reigning prince, who in a revolt had joined the rebel party, at the close of the quarrel fell into the hands of the emir Beshir. To put an end to their rebellions, this man thought to deprive them at once of sight and speech. To do this, a red hot iron was first thrust into the pupil of each eye, and next the tongue was drawn out by means of a hook, and cut off with scissors. The sight was effectually destroyed; but to Mr. Bird's surprise, they conversed with a good degree of distinctness.—*ib.*

American Colonization Society.—The Managers of this Society have addressed a circular to the clergy of the United States, soliciting their friendly exertions in its behalf. "Obliged," they say, "to depend, at present, upon the charities of their countrymen, they cannot but hope, that you will be pleased to bring the claims of their cause before your congregations, on the Sabbath which shall immediately precede or succeed the anniversary of our national independence, and invite contributions for its benefit." A renewed application for aid will be made to Congress at the next session; and it is suggested that ministers may be of essential service by circulating for signatures in their respective societies, the memorial to Congress which appeared on page 2d of our present volume. If it is the duty of ministers in general to invite a collection in behalf of this Society on the approaching fourth of July, much more so does it become those of our own state; since it is the day which will witness the emancipation of the last slave among our 1,500,000 inhabitants.—*N. Y. Obs.*

The Irish Baptist Society has now in Ireland 35 Irish scripture readers; nine are wholly employed as itinerant readers and expounders; the rest are Sabbath readers only. They have contributed much to the happy reformation from popery, now progressing in Ireland. An Irish schoolmaster, one of those readers, is attended by hundreds when he reads the Irish testament. One of his hearers said, "I had intended to destroy my neighbour on a certain night, but after hearing John Nash read the word of God, my conscience would not let me do it."—*ib.*

American Board of Missions.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from March 21st, to April 20th, inclusive. From auxiliary societies, $4246 13. Whole amount of donations, $7,731 94; legacies, $1,-300 88. Among the donations in clothing, &c. the following are noted as received at the Sandwich islands, in a year previous to April 30, 1826: From foreign visitants, to the amount of $350 37; from natives, $947 53.

Death of George Tamoree.—George Tamoree, a native of the Sandwich islands, died on 3d of May last. His death was sudden, and was occasioned by the influenza which then prevailed through those islands. He was the son of the late Tamoree, king of Taui, was educated in the foreign mission school at Cornwall, and was one of the five native youths who sailed with the first missionaries to the Sandwich islands in 1819.—*Miss. Her.*

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society acknowledges the receipt, during the month of March, of the following sums:—

Donations,	$1,654 06
Contributions to extinguish the debt on Society's house,	1,765 00
Payment for Bibles & Testaments,	2,001 20
Total,	$5,420 26

Prayer.—The Presbytery of New-Castle, Del. at their late meeting, in view of the declining state of religion within their bounds, agreed to hold a *concert of closet prayer,* every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock; and to recommend the same to their several congregations.—*Philadelphian.*

The Missionary Packet.—The arrival of the Missionary Packet at Valparaiso has been noticed. Intelligence has since been received, that she arrived safely at the Sandwich Islands about the 20th of October.

Episcopal Clergy.—The whole number of the episcopal clergy in the United States, including ten bishops, at the beginning of the present year, was 460, being an increase of *thirty* during the year 1826.

Auxiliary Foreign Missionary Society of Pittsburgh and its vicinity.—A society by this name has lately been formed in the western part of Pennsylvania, and the sum of $1244 paid into the hands of its treasurer from several missionary associations.

The Young Men's Missionary Society in New-York has aided 24 congregations in the support of the gospel the last year. The sum paid out for the purpose was $1,300.

The Presbyterian meeting-house in Avon was dedicated to the service of Almighty God on the 12th of April. Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Whittlesey, pastor of the congregation.

Revivals.

Some of our readers appear to apprehend danger from the prevailing practice of noticing in the public journals the early appearance of existing revivals. There is possibly some ground for this apprehension. Still, as to ourselves, we have intended to use the utmost caution.—While we have always thought that a brief general notice of an existing revival, is better than a long and particular narrative of one that has become extinct, we have scarcely felt at liberty to record one half of the current notices which are found in the various journals of the day.

Washington City.—Our readers have already been apprised of the revival in this place. The last Star contains a communication from the pastor of the second Baptist church in that city, giving some general account of the work, and stating the numbers which his church have thus far received in communion to be thirty-two, embracing six students of Columbian college. The writer, after mentioning the low state of religion which had preceded the revival, and detailing the influence of parochial visits, &c. gives some description of the scenes which took place after the commencement of the work.—The following are extracts:—

"Scenes have ensued such as I never before witnessed. Backsliders have been reclaimed, and wandering prodigals returned home with tears of penitence for acknowledged guilt. Sinners are awakened, and troubled souls are comforted. The grey headed revolutionary veteran has been humbled at the feet of Jesus; the tongue of the formerly profane is now sweetly singing the praises of forgiving love; the man heretofore addicted to habits of intemperance, has dispensed with his accustomed poisonous draughts, and gives evidence of having drunk from the fountain of living waters; the professed infidel also has been mercifully arrested by an almighty hand, the veil of unbelief removed, and he made an humble advocate of the religion of Jesus. In a word, some of almost every character, age and profession, have in this work been gathered into the fold of the Redeemer. Between some, the middle wall of partition has been broken down by the blood of Christ, and those who were enemies are now reconciled to each other, and harmoniously united in christian love. Others, who have long been but idle spectators in our meetings, feeling apparently no interest in the glad tidings of redeeming love, are now no longer "strangers, foreigners and aliens from the commonwealth of Israel; but fellow-citizens with the saints and the household of God." * * * *

"One of the instances of conversion which occurred at the college was truly affecting; it was that of a widow's son, who, notwithstanding the counsels, prayers, and intreaties of a pious mother, was captivated like too many others, by the vanities of the world, youthful ambition, and the pride of life; but that grace, which was displayed in the conversion of a Saul of Tarsus, arrested him in his career. * * * A female, who had been within the pale of the Catholic church for seven years, making her confessions to the priest, on whom she superstitiously depended for the remission of her sins, has recently learned by the teachings of the Holy Ghost, that Jesus Christ *alone* has power on earth to forgive sins."

The work was still in progress, and had extended to several other congregations in the city.

Boston.—The last Christian Watchman mentions that on the previous Sabbath, seventy-two persons were added to Dr. Beecher's church, being the same number received in January last. On the same day, *ten* were added to the first Baptist church, and *twenty* to the second. Total received in the three Baptist churches, the present and the past month, seventy-nine.

Hull, England.—Rev. R. Reece, of London, writes to a friend in New-York, as follows, dated March 1, 1827:—"Two of our old and excellent preachers, Dr. Dermott and the venerable Robert Hopkins, have been lately removed; the latter on Sunday last, suddenly. Their last hours were triumphant.

"The revival in Hull, which I mentioned in some of my former letters, continues in progress. I am told that eight hundred souls have been soundly converted to God in the course of a few past months. This is what we long to see in this populous town, where Satan is enthroned and vice of all characters predominates, notwithstanding the various efforts made by all bodies of real Christians to oppose its progress, and diffuse the light of gospel truth."

North-Carolina.—We learn from the communication of a valuable correspondent in North Carolina, that more than fifty members have recently been added to *one* of the Presbyterian churches in that state. It will be peculiarly encouraging to the friends of Zion, to know that the Lord is silently extending his dominion and advancing the interests of his spiritual kingdom in some of the congregations in this part of the country.—*Vis. & Tel.*

Richmond, Vir.—"In this city (Richmond) the work of the Lord is progressing. To the two Baptist churches here, nearly 200 have been added. Most of these are white persons, and many promise to be useful members. Generally, when one of the heads of a family has made a profession, the other, if not already a member, has been brought in. And it is hoped that prospects are as good now, for its continuance, as at any former period. Probably the whole number added to the other churches, amounts to not less than three hundred.

"By a letter received this day (March 26) from Norfolk, forty have been baptised within a few weeks in that place."

Frankfort, Ky.—For some time past, there has been an excitement on the subject of religion, in Frankfort. A considerable number, we are informed, have been added to the Baptist church in that place; and on last Sabbath, fifteen persons were added to the presbyterian church.

Norfolk, Va.—Extract of a letter from Rev. R. B. C. Howell to a gentleman in this city, dated Norfolk, Va. April 10, 1827.

"The Lord is doing wonderful things among us. Since I have indulged a hope in Christ, I have had the happiness to bear a part in several revivals, but I have never seen any thing like this before. The work has now been going forward about three months, and in our congregation about eighty have obtained a hope, principally young ladies and men, from 15 to 25 years old."—*Col. Star.*

Wilmington, Del.—The pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in this place, in a letter of April 23, says—"Hope is dawning on some newborn souls almost every day. I have the names of 77, who profess to have experienced a change. Anxious meetings are large and solemn."

Portsmouth, N. H.—The following notice is copied from the columns of the Repository and Observer. The number of populous towns and cities where revivals provail is increasing:—

'At Portsmouth, in this state, the work prevails with power and singular efficacy. Such a time was never known in this place before. 150 were present at a late inquiry meeting."

Thompson, Conn.—The Rev. Daniel Dow writes as follows to the editor of the Connecticut Observer, dated April 28th:—

"I would inform you that a revival of religion commenced, and has been progressing, the past season, at the factory village, on the banks of the river Quinnebaug, in Thompson. Appearances of a revival had existed there some time before. Four or five persons, in the village, having obtained a hope, had gone forward in the profession of religion, while several others remained behind, under very serious impressions. In the course of the summer past, a small bible class was formed, which we trust had a salutary effect, in turning the attention of some to the holy scriptures. But about the commencement of the new year, several persons being suddenly awakened, the work began to spread more rapidly, so that it soon attracted a more public observation, and began to be called a revival. It has now progressed so far, that 22 professing to have experienced a change of heart, stand propounded for admission to our communion, on the first Sabbath in May, and a number more, in different parts of the society, are either entertaining a trembling hope, or are deeply anxious. Nine have joined a methodist class meeting. Three or four others have recently united with the Baptists."

Madison, N. Y.—Elder J. Blair states in a letter to the editor of the Baptist Register, that since May, 1826, sixty-four have been baptised into the fellowship of the church, in that place.

Long-Island.—The narrative of the state of religion in the classis of Long-Island, states that there is considerable religious excitement in the reformed Dutch congregation of Jamaica, and in that of Oyster-Bay.

Hartford, N. Y.—Rev. J. B. Shaw writes from Hartford, Washington co. N.Y. to the Secretary of the Home Missionary Society, April 25th—"For several months our prospects have been brightening. There is now a deep and awful solemnity spread over our worshipping assemblies. *The Lord is in this place*, subduing proud rebels to himself! Within four or five weeks, thirty or more, in all, have, it is hoped, made an unreserved and cheerful surrender of themselves to God, and have found peace thro' humble faith in the blood of sprinkling."

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: TUESDAY, May 22, 1827.

Mr. Nettleton's Opinion of Mr. Finney's Sermon.—We did not express our opinion of Mr. Finney's sermon, on a late occasion, without mature reflection; and if we still adhere to this opinion, it is not to be imputed to any lessening of our esteem for that excellent man, whose views, as expressed in the last number of the Evangelist, are so widely different from our own. The debilitated state of Mr. N.'s health; the peculiar influence to which he has lately been exposed; the endless misrepresentations which have been given him; the exaggerated and false reports which have been continually thrown before him, in the shape of authentic documents, by brethren whom he loves, and who had themselves been deceived in the things set forth; and especially the extensive *secret*, alias *circular* correspondence, which has been carried on with and by him, in relation to these reports, are circumstances, which, when taken together, must bewilder any one. The firmest mind on earth, while under their influence, might for a time be so driven from its balance, as to decide erroneously in matters even of greater importance. The letter alluded to cannot pretend to be a *review*. It is unfortunately rather full of sophistry, and was evidently dictated by an improper spirit. We are sorry to say it; but we know not how its influence is to be arrested, unless those who are fully acquainted with circumstances as they are will consent to speak out in defence of the cause.

Since writing the above, we perceive the letter is finding its way into other journals. It will undoubtedly be answered.

Apostolical Precedent.—The subject of apostolical precedent, in regard to parochial visitation, is one, which, at least to our own feelings, is full of meaning, and susceptible of very important inferences. The fifth number of Elihu on a preceding page has given it considerable prominence.

Credit.—For the foreign abstracts which appear under the head of Religious Intelligence to-day, we are chiefly indebted to the columns of the Recorder & Telegraph.

Remains of Pompeii.—In our last page will be found an interesting description of the remains of Pompeii. History informs us that Pompeii and Herculaneum were entirely overwhelmed by an irruption of Mount Vesuvius, in the year 79 of the christian era; in which situation they remained, until about the middle of the last century, when some part of the ruins having been accidentally discovered, the excavations were commenced, and have been pursued with success, and to the extent described by Mr. Carter, in his present letter. A description of the various articles found in the buildings, was given in another letter from the same gentleman, published in a former number of the Recorder.

To the Purpose.—One of the "wicked papers" undertakes to quote us as a *specimen of fine writing;* but unluckily gives his readers what a *reviler of his own sort* has said about the remarks of one of our correspondents.

Lutheran Magazine.—The first number of a new periodical, bearing this title, has just come to hand. It is a monthly pamphlet of 24 pages large octavo, published by the western conference of Lutheran ministers, in the state of New York, at Schoharie (C. H.) Price in advance, one dollar.

For the Western Recorder.

MR. EDITOR—We have in this place a choir of singers, who with some cultivation have been found to perform in church from year to year in a decent manner; but without any visible improvement of a permanent nature, tho' schools have often been instituted for the purpose. At present there is much dulness on the subject; and as to all questions of improvement, there is little unanimity of feeling. All see that something is wanting in the music of the sanctuary; but as a body we can do nothing further without some assistance. We have heard that musical societies have lately been organized with success in some portions of the country. The request of the choir is, that you will send us a copy of a constitution, together with such advice on the subject as you may think proper.

Your's, D.

In reply to our correspondent we would state, that the musical societies which were formed in this vicinity a few years ago, with some measure of success, have become entirely extinct. It is, however, in contemplation to revive them soon, on some modification of the former plan; and when the undertaking is matured, the result will be communicated to the public. There are musical societies now in existence in various portions of the country; and if a brief outline of them were communicated for the columns of the Recorder, it might be of service to the cause.

To Correspondents.—The communication from "Episcopius," and several others of a similar character, have been duly received. They all possess two capital faults. In the first place, they present us with a partial, deranged, distorted and mixed system of calvinism, just as if one should take a stone, a beam, a pound of nails, and a basket of vegetables, and accuse us of calling them a brick edifice. And, in the next place, though they admit that "man is very far gone," in his sinful ways, they would fain present him as not *entirely* "*dead* in trespasses and sins," but as having by nature some *remaining desires, or indefinite longings after spiritual life;* and for this special reason they regard the doctrine of election as a fabrication. But if man is really in no sense spiritually dead, then in truth he may be, after climbing up some other way, instead of coming with all his helplessness directly to the Saviour of sinners. This is the very key stone of all error in matters of religion.

Political.

FOREIGN.

London dates one day later than our former accounts have been received by an arrival at New-York.

The new ministry had not been formed, and the papers are full of conjectures as to the persons who will be appointed to fill the vacant places.

The Duke of Wellington retires from all his offices, including that of commander in chief, and all who have taken office under him go out with him. Either the Duke of Cambridge or the Marquis of Anglesea is expected to succeed him.

A London paper says, that his majesty received the resignations of the seceders with a tone and manner so decisive, that more than one repented he had not *doubted* before tendering so fatal an offer. The King, according to the best advices, appears to have been justly indignant at the moral conspiracy among those he had trusted, and to have resolutely resolved, that no difficulty should make him again take to his confidence men, who, from personal hate to a highly gifted individual, could take steps by which the government of the country, himself, and his really steadfast servants, were embarrassed, and the affairs of the kingdom thrown into confusion.

All ideas of a dissolution of Parliament, arising out of the change in the administration, were considered premature, till an actual trial of strength between the conflicting parties had taken place.

Germany.—We learn, on the authority of a late Paris paper, that the political face of things in Germany has begun to appear more favourable, or rather more promising. Several facts are stated to give countenance to this idea. The system of the Holy Alliance is considered as having pressed most heavily on Germany in the year 1822, when the occupation of Italy had been effected by Austria, and France had undertaken the invasion of Spain. The death of Alexander afforded the country considerable relief; and the small states have begun to assume a tone of independence in conducting their own concerns, which they will ere long carry with them into the federal congress. In the principalities of Bavaria and Wirtemburgh, the people are strongly united with their governments, and are therefore the more secure against the influence of Austria. Changes are proposed by their administrations, for the purpose of reducing the public expenses; and as they are submitted to the communes, they are of course adopted. Measures for the benefit of commerce are willingly advocated by the chambers, and the interests of the people are more consulted.

M. Metternich, with his doctrines of the rights of absolute power, is losing ground with the Prussian government, who have heretofore supported him; and the French code has been retained by the states on the Rhine, in spite of the exertions of the ministry for its destruction. Not content with this, those states have taken a firm stand for a more equal representation in the government; and the question of universal suffrage, so alarming in such a country, has been agitated even up to Berlin. The session of the states of the Rhine has been prorogued; but the members were greeted with expressions of public approbation on their way to their homes.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

The Press in England.—The last Quarterly Review has an article upon the "Law of Libel, and the state of the Press in England," in which the following facts are stated:—"It appears by authentic statements, made by Lord John Russell to the House of Commons, in April, 1822, that a single firm of booksellers, in London, were in the habit of selling five millions of volumes annually; that they paid about £5,500 per annum for advertisements of their publications; and kept employed constantly not less than 250 printers and book-binders. In the year 1821, there were not less than 23,600,000 newspapers sold in Great-Britain; of these the London daily journals sold not less than fourteen millions, and the weekly papers sold two millions. In 1782, the newspapers published in Great-Britain and Ireland were only 79; in the next eight years, to 1790, they had sustained the extraordinary increase to 146; but in the following thirty years, ending in 1821, they had augmented to not less than 284. The greater journals published in London were at the first period (1782) 13; in 1790, they were 32; and in 1821, they had increased to 56. Prior to 1790, weekly papers did not exist; in 1821, there were not less than 32 such papers published in London alone. Circulating libraries had increased with the same extraordinary rapidity. In 1770, there were only four in the metropolis; in 1821, the number was not less than 100; and about 900 were scattered thro' the country. Book clubs, and reading societies, which were unheard of till within the last twenty years, existed, in 1821, to the number of 1500 or 2000."

This great increase of the productions of the press will account for the influence of public opinion in Great-Britain, as manifested on a recent occasion. We allude to the appointment of Mr. Canning as prime minister. Where the press is free, *mind*, and not wealth or high family honours, will govern.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

Central America.—Capt. Ewen, of the Mary Livingston, arrived at New-York in 19 days from St. Johns, Nicaragua, states, that the different provinces in Central America were in a state of anarchy and civil war. Business of all kinds was at a stand. Sales could not be effected either for cash or produce. No confidence whatever existed among the citizens; agriculture had become neglected. By advices from the indigo districts, the crop of this article would fall short two-thirds of an average crop. The whole export of the republic is computed at sixty-five thousand pounds for the present year. The revolutions were rapidly destroying the cattle. Hides, which had hitherto formed an important item of export, were daily becoming very scarce. The numerous foreigners who have entered into mining speculations, find no prospect of realising their golden dreams; and many who came to the country in affluence, were now reduced to penury and want. The province of Nicaragua was involved in a most calamitous civil war. The cities of Grenada and Leon had made war upon the cities of Nicaragua and Menagua. The latter city was surrounded by the Grenadians and Leonians, and was hourly expected to surrender. The city of Messiah had been plundered by the contending parties. Various reasons were alleged as the cause of these troubles, viz: That the President wished to change the present form of the government from a federal to a central; but the most plausible reason was, the extreme ignorance of the people, their vague idea of liberty, and the animosity existing among the coloured people (who compose 7-8ths of the population) against the whites, who hold the reins of government.

From Buenos-Ayres.—A friend has favoured us with an extract of a letter from Buenos-Ayres, of March 4th. News had been received from the national army to the 29th ult. on which day an action had taken place between it and the Brazilians, in which the latter, consisting of 8000 men, were completely routed, leaving 1200 dead, their artillery and about 3000 prisoners on the field. This we hope will be the finishing stroke to the war. The capture and destruction of 19 of the Brazilian gun-boats is confirmed.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

DOMESTIC.

The late Murder.—The police department have closed their examinations in the case arising out of the murder of Mr. Whipple; and Jesse Strang, who has been in prison since Wednesday of last week, was yesterday fully and finally committed for trial next August. It would be improper to publish all the rumours which are afloat respecting this subject, and it is our intention to say no more about it till the day of trial. The police justice and his assistants, together with the coroner, are entitled to the highest credit for the unwearied pains they have taken in ferreting out this dreadful business.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

Robbery of the Mail.—The postmaster in this town has offered a reward of fifty dollars, to any person who will apprehend *Joseph C. Williams*, and lodge him in any jail in the United States, to answer to the charge of taking money in bank notes, from the mail, while employed as an assistant postmaster in the post-office in this village; and who absconded from the office on the 21st ult. Williams was a young man of fair promise; had previously sustained a good reputation; was active, capable, and very attentive to business; and withal was a professor of religion. His parents are very respectable, and his connections in this quarter are all of the first standing.—*Canandai. Rep.*

Trade to the West-Indies.——Facilities for sending our produce to the West-Indies, thro' Canada, have been provided. This is vastly important to our section of country, and arrangements are making by our millers to give that direction to large quantities of flour.—*Rochester Tel.*

Supreme Court.—The supreme court have granted a new trial to Jacob Barker and several others, lately convicted of a conspiracy in the city of New-York, on the ground that improper persons were permitted to serve on the jury.

Succor to the Greeks.—The ship Six Brothers, Capt. Lee, with a cargo of provisions, &c. collected by the committees in New-York and Albany, sailed from New-York for Greece on Saturday the 12th inst.

The Hellas Frigate.—Those who are inclined to believe the unfavourable reports in circulation, in regard to the conduct of Mr. Contostavlos or the Greek government to the officers or the crew of the Hellas, are referred to the most authentic source of information—Lieut. Gregory, of the United States navy, who carried the ship out. The truth is, that every engagement was honourably complied with, and every penny due to officers and sailors was paid, unless it be an exception, that the month's wages, which, by the laws of the United States, are to be deducted from the three month's wages due by these laws to seamen discharged abroad, and paid to the United States consul, for the benefit of distressed American seamen, was not paid. There was no American consul to receive it. Neither the men nor the officers had any interest in it. The whole claim was unexpected by Mr. Contostavlos and the Greek government; and Capt. Gregory did not insist upon it, but was content to receive a certificate from Mr. Contostavlos, that it had not been paid; which certificate, it is presumed, will be satisfactory to our government, the only party (if any) injured.—*N. Y. American.*

Counterfeit Coin.—The Buffalo Patriot says—"Within a few days counterfeit half dollars of the United States stamp have appeared among us. They differ from any we have seen before, by having on their edges, like the genuine ones, the words "Fifty cents or half a dollar." They are of different dates, but may be distinguished by the sprig held in the claw of the eagle. This sprig, in the genuine coin, terminates, upon the extreme left point, in *two leaves*, one partly upon the other, and in the counterfeit, these have the appearance of but *one leaf*, with a small notch in the end. Those we have seen are of full weight, and well calculated to deceive."

Singular Accident.—The Lockport Observatory, of the 10th inst. relates the following singular incident which occurred to the mail-bag in that neighborhood the day previous:—"The stage had proceeded about two miles west of Clarkson, where the mail had been taken from the post-office, when a passenger on the forward seat discovered smoke issuing from the bag, and upon closer inspection, discovered that its contents were on fire. Here was an emergency in which it was difficult for the driver to act. The laws of Congress would not even in such a case, authorise him to break the mail and extinguish the fire, and the Postmaster-General, with all his lynx-eyed vigilance, had provided no remedy. In this dilemma, the driver seized the bag, conveyed it to a neighbouring pump, and filled it with water. The damage, so far as we have been able to learn, was not very material."

Villany.—Nine valuable horses, belonging to the Erie line of stages, were poisoned in Cleaveland, Ohio, a few days since, four of which died. On examination, the appearance of the stomach and intestines, says the Herald, strongly indicated the presence of *corrosive sublimate*, and circumstances warrant the suspicion that it was administered designedly.

In the late acquired territory for the people of Georgia, there are, according to the calculation of the surveyor-general himself, about 5,000,000 acres of land and water. The greater part of the whole territory is good land, well watered.

A gentleman in Baltimore has received a letter from Rome, in thirty-nine days from its date. It is dated Rome, March 31st; from thence it was sent to Paris, thence to Havre, thence to New-York in the ship Henry IV. thence to Baltimore, and received on the 9th inst. This dispatch is believed to be unparalleled.

Greek Youth.—Garfilia Mohalbey, an unfortunate Greek female, twelve years of age, whose freedom was purchased of the Turks by a Bostonian, arrived here on Sunday, in the brig Suffolk, from Smyrna. Her father and mother were murdered at Scio, and herself and two sisters were carried to Smyrna and sold. This same gentleman who purchased Garfilia, also became the purchaser of her sisters. We are happy to learn they were taken by two Europeans, who have humanely made provision for their education. This child is represented to be interesting in her appearance, and tho' she has learned only enough of the English language to say *yes* and *no*, discovers a good mind and amiable disposition. We congratulate the little stranger on her good fortune in being received into the family of a gentleman in this city, whose humanity and philanthropy are proverbial, and whose constant care and attention will be that of a father and a friend.—*Boston Traveller.*

The Batavia Press "deprecates the misjudging zeal" of the masonic fraternity in that vicinity, for their injudicious determination to celebrate, with unusual pomp, the approaching anniversary of St. John the Baptist. The anti-masons there have already seized upon the occasion to kindle afresh the flame of popular fury, by proposing a general county meeting on the same day, "to deliberate upon the proper measures to be adopted," to guard against "masonic encroachment and outrage." These assemblages will keep alive "unkind feelings that might far better have been suffered to expire, by the soothing hand of time and conciliatory conduct and measures."—*Geneva Gaz.*

Beware of Counterfeits.—A new emission of counterfeit three dollar notes of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany has just made its appearance. The signature of Mr. Knower, the president, and Mr. Olcott, the cashier, are admirable, and the filling up easy and natural. The paper and engraving are as coarse as the genuine ones, which is saying a good deal. The bill before us is of the letter "S." dated July 4, 1824. The public is likewise cautioned to beware of $10 notes of the Montreal Bank, which are altered from $1.

The practical effects of the new naturalization bill are beginning to be felt in Canada. Several families passed through this village last week from that province. The feeling must be strong indeed, that will impel to an abandonment of home and friends, and all their endearments. Some of them were old inhabitants.—*Buffalo Jour.*

An elegant broadcloth power-loom has recently been made in New-York, and sent to Leeds, Eng. How long is it since John Bull tried to prevent his subjects from furnishing manufacturing machinery for brother Jonathan? Yankee ingenuity also finds a good market in the same way in Prussia.

Peru (N. Y.) Iron.—One house in Boston has purchased 200 tons of rolled iron of the Peru company, at $150 per ton, in consequence of its superior quality—to be delivered immediately.

Female Preacher.—The Philadelphia Democratic Press says—"We hear it rumoured, that a number of gentlemen in the city and county of Philadelphia, have it in contemplation to purchase the large and elegant presbyterian church, in order to give a *call* to Miss Livermore to preach regularly therein!"

Theatres.—The London Christian Guardian says, "We understand that theatrical property is every where in this country, a losing concern, and hope that this indicates an improving state of public morals." The same state of things may exist ere long in the United States, especially if we erect *too many* theatres for the folly and dissipation of the community to support.

There are five large theatres now in successful operation in the city of New-York, viz: The Bowery, Park, Chatham, LaFayette and Mount Pitt. The latter is said to be the largest in America, and will accommodate 4000 spectators. Receptacles of vice sufficient to ruin all the youth in the city.

The population of Upper-Canada, according to the census lately taken, is only one hundred and sixty-four thousand, which does not equal the population of the city of New-York, by several. It has, however, rapidly populated, of late years.

Susquehanna.—It is estimated that property to the amount of $5,430,000 descended this river in 1826. Baltimore is the principal centre for this vast trade, which is yearly increasing in importance.

A List of the highest Edifices now known, with their Elevation.

Pyramid of Gizch in Egypt,	543
Steeples of the Cathedral at Cologne,	501
Steeple of the Minster at Ulm,	481
Steeple of the Cathedral at Antwerp,	476
Steeple of the Minster at Strasburg,	436
Pyramids of the Cheonos in Egypt,	452
Steeple of St. Stephen's at Vienna,	442
Cupola of St. Peter's at Rome,	431
Pyramid of Cephrenes in Egypt,	426
Steeple of St. Martin's at Landshut,	423
Steeple of the Cathedral at Cremona,	496
Steeple of the Minster at Friburg,	395
Cupola of the Cathedral at Florence,	384
Steeple of St. Persina in Saxony,	382
Cupola of the Cathedral at Milan,	357
Steeple of the Cathedral at Utretcht,	356
Pyramid of Sacrarah in Egypt,	356
Steeples of the Notre Dame at Munich,	343
Cupola of St. Paul's at London,	347
Steeple of St. Auscharius at Bremen,	345
Steeples of the Cathedral at Magdeburg,	335
Steeples of St. Mark at Venice,	338
Cupola of the Jesuits' church at Paris,	314
Assignella Tower at Bologna,	313
Steeple of St. Mary's at Berlin,	302
Cupola of the Invalids at Paris,	295

LITERARY NOTICES.

We are authorized to state, that the translation to Jahn's *Introduction to the Old Testament*, by Samuel H. Turner, D. D. and William R. Whittingham, will be put to press in about three weeks, and may be expected by the end of June or sometime in July.—*Biblical Repertory.*

A Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews, is in preparation by Professor Stuart, of Andover. We learn from the Biblical Repertory, that the publication of this work has been delayed, chiefly because the author found it indispensably necessary to devote much time to the *Historical and Critical Introduction.* As the Pauline origin of this epistle has been called in question by two modern German critics of great influence, Mr. S. has felt himself bound to attempt a refutation of their arguments. This introduction is now nearly completed. We believe, adds the Repertory, that no one who loves this study, and duly estimates its importance, will regret the delay, if thereby the authenticity of the epistle be substantiated by a purely *American* scholar.

The Historical Society of Rhode-Island have put to press the following rare work, by Roger Williams, the founder of that colony. "A Key into the Language of America, or an Help to the Language of the Natives in that part of America called New-England. Together with brief Observations of the Customs, Manners and Worship, &c. of the aforesaid Natives, in Peace and War, in Life and Death."

Two foreign Reviews, one the "Revue Britannique," the other the "Revue Americaine," are commenced in Paris. They both profess to give a view of the ancient literature and progress of the sciences and arts of the two countries.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

A Foreign Quarterly Review and Continental Literary Miscellany, is announced under high literary auspices. Its avowed purpose is to render foreign literature familiar in Great-Britain.

Dr. Lloyd, professor of natural philosophy in the university of Dublin, has published an Elementary Treatise of Mechanical Philosophy, which is pronounced to be the best extant.

ORDINATIONS & INSTALLATIONS.

By the Oneida Presbytery at their late meeting at Rome, Rev. *Henry Hotchkiss* and Rev. *H. H. Kellogg*, as evangelists.

On the 3d January last, Rev. *J. P. Goertner*, over the evangelical Lutheran church at Johnstown, Montgomery co. N. Y.

At Hopewell, Orange co. on the 19th April, Rev. *Robert Roy* was ordained as an evangelist to the work of the gospel ministry.

Mr. *George F. Adams*, of Zanesville, Ohio, was ordained on the 20th February as pastor of the Central Baptist church of Washington city.

MARRIED,

In New-York, on the 10th inst. *Charles A. Williamson*, Esq. of Geneva, to Miss *Catharine H. Clark*, of New-York.

DEATHS.

In this village, on the 14th inst. Miss *Emily Thomas*, daughter of Mr. Daniel Thomas, aged 14 years.

In Ogdensburgh, on the 19th February last, Mrs. *Elizabeth Snyder*, aged 87 years and 11 months. On the 25th ult. Mr. *John Snyder*, Sen. the husband, aged 87 years, 4 months.—These aged persons had lived in the married state about 70 years, and had resided in the vicinity since its first settlement.

In the same place, on the 5th inst. *Joseph York*, Esq. formerly a member of the state legislature, and for several years sheriff of St. Lawrence co. aged 46.

In Rowley, Mass. on the 7th inst. after many months of extreme suffering, Mr. *Robert S. Coffin*, the Boston Bard.

In Lebanon, Madison co. N.Y. on the 20th ult. Mr. *Jonathan Bates*, aged 72. He was the oldest male settler in that town. He was one of the men that accompanied Colonels Allen and Arnold at the capture of Ticonderoga; he was one of the rear guard that covered the retreat of Gen. Warren, when that valuable officer fell at Bunker-Hill; and was afterwards engaged in the battle of Newtown, when Sullivan defeated the Indians. He died respected by the circle of his acquaintance.

In Salem, N. Y. on the 8th inst. *James B. Gibson*, Esq. counsellor at law, aged 44.

New Agent for the Recorder.
Daniel Trowbridge, Phelps, Ontario co.

"WHITE FRONT,"
"Green Door, & Brass Knocker."
No. **62,** *Genesee-Street,*
Shearman & Thomson,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
generally—and particularly in
Carpetings, Leghorns, and Millinery Articles,

HAVE just received an additional supply of Spring GOODS, which they are selling at their usual cheap prices.

☞ *N. B.*—A discount of 6 per cent made to the Clergy. *Utica, May* 22, 1827. 21tf

MANUFACTURING.

THE Subscribers having entered into partnership, beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they will manufacture WOOL on Shares or for Cash, or exchange Satinetts for Wool, at the Woollen Factory, TRENTON.

ALSO, Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing done for customers, and most kinds of produce taken for pay. JOHN HARBOTTLE,
JOHN GRIFFITH.
Trenton, May 18, 1827. 21m3

Clothing Ware-House.
Lemuel D. Meacham,
TAILOR, DRAPER & MERCER,
(*Late of the firm of Lee, Lyon & Meacham*),

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he is now opening, at 420, North-Market street, ALBANY, (one door above the Mechanic's & Farmer's Bank), an elegant and most extensive assortment of extra, and super, and velvet
Cloths and Cassimeres,
of every fashionable colour; together with a very choice selection of plain, striped and figured Valencia, Marseilles and silk Vestings; which he will make to order in the most approved style. Also, Gentlemen's Garments of the first quality will be kept, ready made; together with a great variety of Suspenders, Cravats, Collars, Stiffners, Stocks, Gloves, Russian Belts, and every article suited to his business, which will be sold cheap! cheap!! cheap!!! for cash.—Those wishing to purchase any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call before they purchase elsewhere.
May 15, 1827. 20w4

NEW GOODS.
NO. 106.
Parmele & Brayton,

HAVE just received an elegant Assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS.
Utica, April 10, 1827. 15

Clinton Female Seminary.

THE summer term of this Institution will commence the 24th of May next. The School is still under the direction of the Misses ROYCE and Miss L. FISH. Terms as usual. Music continues to be taught by Miss Eliza S. Mitchell, of New-York. Tuition, with the use of the Piano, exclusive of other branches, $12 per quarter. A course of Botanical Lectures is expected the ensuing Summer. 17w6
Clinton, Oneida co. April 21, 1827.

Poetry and Music.

"KINDLED ONLY AT THE SKIES."

For the Western Recorder.

A SKETCH.

She knelt beside me; and mine eyes once glanc'd
Upon her form. 'Twas but a glance; but ne'er
From my remembrance will it pass away.
Her arms were folded on her breast; her head
Bow'd down most meekly, as became the place;
And her dark eyebrow, and still darker hair,
Shaded a countenance, wherein was less
Of beauty than expression; it was pale
As is the lily in the spring; it bore
Some touches of the frame and mind's disease,
Some marks of hidden woe. Her half clos'd eye
Was bent to earth, and shaded by a lash
Silken and shining as the raven's wing.
Her lips were motionless; yet still it seem'd
As tho' her supplication sped a word
Forth from her pious bosom to her God.
There was a wither'd flow'ret on her breast—
Perchance an emblem of the hopes which there
Had blossom'd, and there faded.

I have view'd
Woman in many a scene. I have beheld
Her gay and glorious in the festive hall,
Eager of conquest. I have also mark'd
The winning languish and seductive smile,
Both dang'rous to the unsuspecting heart:
And I have stray'd with beauty by my side,
Thro' the still glade, at evening's passing hour,
By the pale radiance of the moon, whose beams
Have silver'd o'er her smiles; and she hath look'd
As she had thrown her soul into her eyes.
Nay, I have view'd her by the fever'd bed
Of sickness, pillow the pale cheek, and bathe
The fainting brow; while like a form of light,
She whisper'd peace, where else there had been none.
But never yet have, by the side of woman,
Such thrillings, such unearthly feelings, stole
On my o'ercharged heart, as when I saw
That pious maid communing with her God.

THE STRANGER.

Miscellaneous.

POMPEII.

The following interesting description of the remains of Pompeii, is copied from one of Mr. Carter's letters from Europe:—

A day was busily occupied in examining the remains of Pompeii, seated on the southwestern slope of Vesuvius, midway between the top of the mountain and the bay, twelve or fourteen miles from Naples.

The situation of Pompeii is delightful, in the midst of a fertile region, sufficiently elevated to command a view of the sea and mountains. Immense mounds of sand and ashes, thrown out in making the excavations, admonish the traveller of his approach. We arrived at an early hour in the forenoon, and lingered till sunset among the ruins. The town was four miles in circumference, of an irregular shape, and surrounded with double walls. Only one-eighth of its area has yet been excavated. The rest is buried to the depth of fifteen feet. Excavations are still in progress.

We commenced our examination with the amphitheatre, near the southern gate. It is nearly in a perfect state, similar in form and construction to the coliseum, at Rome, with two principal entrances on opposite sides, and a small door for carrying out the dead, killed in combats on the arena. The *podium* or lower circle of benches seems to have been guarded by an iron railing. Two fragments of bas-relief, one representing a charioteer in the attitute of driving, and the other a mask, are still visible. The exterior was surrounded with a course for chariot races, elevated by a concentric wall and terrace above the entrances of the amphitheatre, and secured on the outside by balustrades.

A little to the north of the amphitheatre is a building called the Triclinium, exhibiting traces of couches and tables, where the frequenters of public amusements used to recline at the feast. In the same quarter, excavations have been made, which exhibit perfectly the several strata which overwhelmed Pompeii, in the memorable eruption of the year 79. It is supposed, that each stratum was the work of a day, and that the number corresponds with the intermissions and renewals of the showers of fire, water, lava, pumice-stones, cinders, ashes, and sand, which deluged the ill-fated city. The first or bottom layer is five or six feet thick, composed of small whitish stones, loose and round, mingled with globules of lava, of the size of shot. Above this are spread several beds of ashes and cinders, of a darker complexion, and perfectly distinct in formation. It will be seen from these facts, that the ruins of the mountain which overwhelmed Pompeii differ entirely in character from the solid masses of lava under which Herculaneum was buried, though both cities were destroyed during the same eruption.

Crossing a plain about half a mile in width, enamelled with a variety of wild flowers which bloom above the unopened sepulchre of the town, we arrived at one of the principal streets, which has been excavated to the pavement, and is in as perfect a state as it was seventeen centuries ago. It is lined on both sides with public buildings, dwelling-houses, and shops, the fronts and walls of which remain entire, their roofs alone having been pressed in by the showers of volcanic matter. Nothing was wanting but inhabitants to complete the picture of a modern Italian village. We strolled along the street just as we would through the Toledo, peeping into the shops, and pausing to examine whatever fell in our way. It is sufficiently broad for two modern carriages to pass abreast; paved with large flags accurately adjusted; furnished with side-walks, and with stepping-stones, at convenient intervals, elevated a foot or more, to enable pedestrians to cross comfortably in wet weather. The pavement is deeply worn with the tracks of ancient carriage wheels, proving that the town was old at the time of its destruction. I had the curiosity to measure the distance between the ruts, and found it to be five feet, about the width of a modern coach.

Many of the dwelling-houses and shops were examined with minute attention. They look so like inhabited tenements, that it almost seemed proper to knock or ring at the door, lest the stranger should intrude on a family of old Pompeiians. The preservation of the buildings, composed of ordinary materials, is perfectly astonishing. Not only the walls, but the painted stucco and frescos, even to the most delicate lines, are as entire, and almost as fresh, as if they had been done six months or a year ago. There seems to have been nothing damp or corrosive in the substances, which have protected them from the influence of the elements for so many ages. The apartments are uniformly small, badly lighted, without fire-places, & in all respects inconvenient, affording strong evidence that the ancient inhabitants know as little of the comforts of home, in our sense of the word, as do the modern Italians, and that most of their time, except in the hours of sleeping, was passed in the streets, and at places of public amusement. The decorations of the rooms are quite as handsome as the same descriptions of ornaments at the present day. Some of the mosaic floors are of exquisite workmanship, and the designs exhibit a good deal of taste. The walls are painted of different colours, generally green, but sometimes red or yellow. In a sculptor's shop, spots of the liquid plaster which bespattered the side of the room while he was at work, remain as fresh as ever. We could at first hardly believe our own eyes, and suspected some deception, till other streets had been traversed, and the same vivid impressions found in all parts of the city that have yet been opened.

The two theatres, one for tragedy and the other for comedy, are nearly entire, and show perfectly the construction and arrangement of such edifices among the Greeks and Romans. They are of a semi-circular form, rising with tiers of stone steps to the height of twenty or thirty feet, terminating in a gallery guarded by iron balustrades, and appropriated to the female part of the audience. Few cities now existing in Italy could furnish so many works of art and such strong indications of taste and splendor, as have here already been discovered in a provincial town, justifying fully my remarks on the articles in the museum at Naples.

From the theatres we strolled through the Forum Nundinarium, or market-place, which is a large square, surrounded with colonnades of Doric pillars, with a copious fountain in the centre, and at present shaded with weeping willows. The columns are covered with stucco, and exhibit traces of etchings and initials cut by ancient idlers while lounging in the forum, thinking of nothing, or using the penknife during a conversation with an acquaintance. Ranges of boutiques extend round the market, in which sundry domestic utensils were found, and also skeletons in the stocks, in what was supposed to be the guard-house.

We next visited the temple of Hercules, standing upon an eminence that overlooks the forum. The ruins are massive and highly interesting. Triangular colonnades surrounded the edifice, and a magnificent porch rose in front. The platform, ninety feet in length and sixty in breadth, elevated three steps from the ground, is still entire. Fragments of gigantic columns strew the area. They are of the old Doric order, without bases. This temple is believed to belong to a period long anterior to the rest of Pompeii.—There were three altars, for the sacrifice of victims, one of which was small, designed merely to hold the sacred fire. Near by stood the receptacle for the consecrated ashes. At one end of the shrine is a semicircular bench in the form of a sofa, and in the vicinity, a burying ground, supposed to be the cemetery of the priests who officiated at the altars.

Entering the Appian way, which ran through the whole length of the town and formed the principal street, we found the buildings, if possible, in a more perfect state of preservation than those that have already been described. If a stranger could be set down blindfold, and the bandage removed, he would scarcely know but he was in a modern Italian town, which had just been deserted, or whose inhabitants were taking a siesta after dinner. The names of persons, written in red paint, are seen over the shop doors, and the designations of cross streets on the corners, as at the present day. In a word, if the furniture which is now in the museum at Naples, had been left *in situ* as it was here found, a new set of inhabitants might have gone to housekeeping, with very few repairs, and at very little expense. The silence and solitude which reign along the streets are almost terrific, reminding the visitant that he is traversing the city of the dead, whose spirits start up to meet him at every step.

Among the public edifices which we visited, are the temples of Æsculapius and of Isis. The pavement of the latter is splendid mosaic, and the sanctum sanctorum, whence oracles issued, rises on half a dozen lofty steps ornamented with Parian marble. A statue of the goddess surmounted the high altar. The secret stairs up which the priests ascended, behind the curtain, to give responses to worshippers, are still seen. A more gross and bungling attempt at imposition cannot well be imagined, proving that with the Egyptian religion, Egyptian credulity, which could bend to cats, crocodiles, and onions, must also have been imported. Below the shrine are the altars on which the burnt offerings were made, the reservoir in which their ashes were preserved; and here lavers for purification were found. In fact, the whole apparatus for performing the mystic and superstitious rites is nearly complete. Skeletons of priests have been found in the refectory and other apartments of the temple, where they were overwhelmed by the tempest of fire, while clinging to the post of duty or lost in sensual enjoyments. The fragments of the very banquet at which they were seated, when the awful moment of destruction arrived, were discovered in disentombing the temple, and are seen in the collection of curiosities already described.

Round the Forum Civile, a spacious public square, and apparently the centre of the town, rose other edifices of no ordinary magnificence. Among these is the splendid dwelling-house disinterred under the direction of the French General Championet, and which has very justly taken his name. It contains numerous apartments, small but remarkably neat, in a perfect state of preservation, displaying frescos and other ornaments in all their original freshness. Several skeletons of females, with rings upon their fingers, were found in this mansion. It appears to have been the seat of wealth and luxury. The remains of baths and alcoves are found in the gardens.

On the western side of the forum, stood the Basilica, or court of justice—a colossal building, two hundred feet in length, and seventy or eighty in breadth, adorned with Corinthian columns. The tribunal or bench for the judges is elevated by several steps above the pavement at one end, and directly under it is a cell, supposed to have been a prison, with apertures in the ceiling through which criminals received their sentences. Another court, or more properly a municipal senate house, is situated near the temple of Isis. The rostrum, ascended by a flight of steps, is yet standing. Contiguous to the Basilica are the temples of Jupiter and Venus—the mosaic pavements and paintings of which furnish proofs of their former splendour. We climbed to the top of the former, now mantled with foliage, and took a view of the deserted city. The Panthcon and the fane of Mercury border the other side of the forum. They have just been opened, and the colours of their frescos are more vivid than those that have been longer exposed to the action of the air. Immense quantities of statues and other ornaments have been dug up, and deposited under lock and key in the courts.

In the region of the forum of Pompeii, the excavations are now in progress. About one hundred men are employed, under the superintendence of an agent of the Neapolitan government. The bank which they are digging down and carting without the walls, is eighteen or twenty feet in height, & so loose as almost to slide of itself. One old man among the labourers particularly arrested our attention. He had a hoary beard, and a black, piercing eye. His naked arms, and legs below his kilts, were of as deep a bronze, as the most tawny of the American Indians. As he stood knee deep in cinders and ashes, using his spade in opening the grave of the city, he sang aloud a merry song, the notes of which expired in echoes along the deserted streets and through unpeopled houses.—It is indeed a most melancholy sight to watch these labours—to see columns, statues, and walls of buildings just coming into view, and gradually developed by the workmen with as much indifference as they would manifest in digging out a stump or a stone. We here examined apartments, which had been unburied on the day of our visit. The paintings were slightly moistened, and appeared as bright as when they received the last touches of the pencil. Among the most recent discoveries, is a large woollen manufactory. The whole establishment, even to the sign, is entire. But time would fail me to enter into particulars. The progress of excavation is slow, compared with what it was under the French, who have done more towards disclosing the remains of Pompeii and the ruins scattered over Italy, than all others put together. Had Napoleon maintained his ascendency, and made Rome the capital of the kingdom, few antiquities would now have remained to be explored. But he preferred to play the madman in his boundless ambition, and to aim at new conquests, instead of securing those he had already made. The impulse which his energy of character gave to the spirit of research and improvement in Italy has in a great measure been spent, and the present inhabitants content themselves with revelling amid the ruins of their country, without pushing vigorously their investigations into the imperial monuments of their ancestors.

Returning towards the Appian Way, we visited the house of Sallust, the historian, and of Pansa, the last of the Roman consuls before the usurpation of the Cæsars, who reduced the office to a shadow. Both of these wealthy and distinguished citizens had splendid mansions, to which they probably used to resort as winter residences. Traces of the Triclinium and banqueting rooms, of sumptuous baths lined with Parian marble, of mosaic pavements, and other luxuries, present vivid images of taste and splendour. In our walk along the street towards the northern gate, sundry indications of the gross vice and sensuality of the Pompeiians were pointed out by the cicerone. Signs of the most obscene descriptions were openly paraded over the doors of the houses, on the main avenue leading through the city. In the same quarter a coffee-house, or more properly a tippling-shop, is shown, with rings of the wet glasses upon the counter. Here also are oil stores, where large jars were found standing in holes or matrices, just as they were left. A bottle in the Studii of Naples is filled with a liquid, which was found corked among these ruins.

At the Herculaneum or northern gate, the walls were examined to the best advantage.—They are lofty and substantial, but rather rude in construction, built probably to guard against earthquakes, as were the houses of the city, which were generally of one or two stories.—The gate itself, which spans the Appian Way, and seems to have been the principal of the four entrances, is a stately arch with two side paths for pedestrians. Beyond it, a faubourg extends for some distance towards Naples, lined with taverns and other accommodations for travellers, who arrived too late to enter the town at night. A circular seat designed as a resting place is seen by the way side, near which the skeleton of a female and a child were discovered, supposed to be a mother who here sat down with her babe, and was overtaken by the storm.—Here also was the cemetery of the city. The remains of many tombs rise along the road. Some of them exhibit beautiful specimens of sculpture. In one, the urns containing the ashes of the dead are left precisely as they were discovered. We caught a glimpse of the unknown dust through the grate by which it is guarded from intrusion. In the vicinity stood a building used for a refectory for supplying refreshments to persons engaged in burying the dead. A country seat without the gate is ascribed to Cicero; but its character seems to be little known, and the conjecture rests on slender authority.

Our tour of observation ended with the villa of Diomede, standing upon an eminence close to the Appian Way, and affording a magnificent view of the shores of the bay of Naples. It is perhaps the most perfect of all the ruins, if indeed any thing can produce more vivid impressions than the objects already described. From its elevation and prominence, it accidentally led to the discovery of the buried city by peasants at work in a vineyard, about the middle of the last century. The house is two stories high, fitted up with all the splendour which taste and luxury could devise. Marcus Arius Diomedes, the proprietor, seems to have been a man of great wealth, and sumptuous in his style of living. He had a splendid tomb on the other side of the way, which his ashes never reached; for his skeleton was found exhibiting his ruling passions strong in death—in his wine cellar, with his keys in one hand and his gold in the other. His servant was behind him, laden with splendid plate. Seventeen other skeletons, one of whom seems to have been the mistress of the villa, were discovered in the same gloomy, subterranean arches, in the gardens of the mansion, whither they had fled for shelter from the fiery tempest, and where they all perished. Long ranges of amphoræ or dimi-johns, for containing a stock probably of the choicest wines, are yet standing along the walls of the arcades.

Such is a very imperfect sketch of Pompeii, and of some of the most prominent antiquities it contains. Although I have entered more into detail, than some of my readers will probably wish, yet a small part only of the interesting ruins have been described. A volume might be written without exhausting the subject, or without being able to convey an adequate idea of the vivid and impressive picture which the reality presents. So intensely are the feelings engaged, that the visitant does not dream of fatigue till the examination closes, although he is incessantly kept upon his feet during a long day, to enable him to catch a glance at such a multiplicity of objects.

Extravagance in Dress.—A late paper states that at a ball given at Belfast, Ireland, the Marchioness of Londonderry, (widow of the late British minister, Castlereagh), wore on her dress diamonds to the value of upwards of $350,000. On the same evening, probably 350,000 persons in Ireland went supperless to bed. A London paper, describing the dress of some fashionables on a public occasion in that city, makes the following statement:—"Hon. Mrs. Hope was a meteor in the throng; that lady was a moving firmament; and it was said that the cost in brilliants alone, in a dress of sombre magnificence (crimson), exceeded 700,000*l*." "A sum," says an American editor, "more than sufficient to pay the salaries of all the governors in the United States for fifty-five years."—*Whitehall Obs.*

While our religious institutions impose no check to the inquiries of anxious minds, but are constantly eliciting their energies, the source of divine truth will not be deserted.

Oneida Academy.

THE Public are informed, that this Institution will be opened for the reception of Students, on Wednesday the 2d day of May next. The farm of Mr. Joseph White, near the village of Whitesborough, has been purchased for this object, and the Rev. G. W. GALE and Mr. PELATIAH RAWSON, both gentlemen of liberal education and approved character, are appointed teachers. For the information of those who are not acquainted with this location, it may be proper to remark, that few situations could be found more inviting or better adapted to the purposes of such a school. The farm consists of 116 acres of rich intervale, in sight of the Erie canal, close by a quiet and beautiful village, and within three and a half miles of Utica. It will be necessary for the present to make use of the farm house for the purposes of the academy. The accommodations will not in all respects be such as are desirable, but will nevertheless be comfortable; and whenever the funds will warrant, suitable buildings will be erected.

The plan of connecting labour with study, may be regarded by some as chimerical; but it has been successfully adopted in Europe, and no reasonable doubt can be entertained, but that if judiciously managed, it may be in this country. Institutions of this kind will be springing up in this country; and if successful, they will deservedly secure the patronage of the best portion of community. The plan is so obviously calculated to benefit that class of young men who have been accustomed to active life, by opening to those who could not otherwise enjoy them, the sources of education, and by preserving their health as well as their moral and industrious habits, that little it is apprehended need be said in commendation of it.

All branches of education taught in the best academies in our country, will be taught here. Those who wish to avail themselves of these advantages, are informed that labour will be required of each student from three to four hours in a day, as a compensation for board, washing and room. Students will furnish their own beds, fuel and lights, and pay for their tuition, which will be $5 a quarter. No Student will be received under 15 years of age, nor for a less term than one year. Those who apply must furnish recommendations of their good moral character, respectable talents, and industrious habits.—One half of the year's tuition must be paid, the first year, in advance, or secured to the instructors. On account of the labour required, it will be necessary that those who expect to apply for admission should come on as early as possible.

ASAHEL SEWARD,
Secty of Board of Trustees.
Whitesboro', April 24, 1827. 17w6

WINES & TEAS.

2 CASKS superior Port Wine,
1 " Old Madeira, do
1 " Sicily do
1 case Champaign, do
20 boxes Claret do

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Black TEA, DRUGS & MEDICINE, Dye Woods, and Dyestuff, together with a general supply of GROCERIES. A. HITCHCOCK.
83 Genesee Street.
Utica, June 23. 79tf

Draper's & Tailor's Notice.

THIS MANCHESTER has taken into copartnership, ABM. B. WILLIAMS, WM. KENT, and ROBERT S. LATIMORE. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of *O. MANCHESTER & Co.* at the old stand, No. 52, Genesee-street.
Utica, Jan. 1, 1827. 1

NEW GOODS.

No. 36, Genesee Street.

THE subscriber is now receiving a general assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the season; also 60 crates Crockery and Glass Ware with a few chests Tea, and a few barrels Brown Sugar, Molasses, &c. &c. which he offers for sale on reasonable terms at wholesale or retail. A small share of public patronage will be thankfully received.

OREN CLARK.
Utica, 13th September, 1826. 79tf

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE AND LOT situated in the village of Utica, at the lower end of Broad street, nearly opposite the Dry Dock, and near the contemplated Basin. The house is convenient for two families, or for four small families; having four square rooms, four closets, two small bed-rooms, two bed-presses, two clothes-presses, with a Cellar under the whole, and an oven and fire-place in the Cellar. The house is new and in good repair. For terms inquire of CHAS. SLAWSON,
At J. C. DELONG'S Morocco Factory.
Utica, May 2d, 1826.

Northern District of New-York, to wit:—BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twenty-eighth day of April, in the fifty-first year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1827 GEORGE S. WILSON, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—"Juvenile Psalmody, prepared for the use of Sunday schools, at the request of the Directors of the Western Sunday School Union. By THOMAS HASTINGS, Author of a Dissertation on Musical Taste, one of the Editors of Musica Sacra, &c."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also, to the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to the act, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

RICHARD R. LANSING,
Clerk of the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of New-York.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

M. HITCHCOCK, has constantly on hand, a large assortment of Drugs and Medicine, Dye Wood and Dye Stuff, Paints and Oil, Liquors and Groceries; Wholesale and Retail.
Feb 3. 1826. 3tf

HAZEN'S
Patent Window Blinds.

S. LYMAN, at No. 34, Genesee-street, has just received a large quantityof the above INSIDE BLINDS, to sell for the Patentee, at reduced prices. Those who may wish to furnish themselves with a neat, cheap and durable article for their windows, will please call and examine them, and they will be satisfied of their superiority over any article of the kind.
Utica, April 17, 1827. 16w6

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

Butler's Indian Specific.

FOR the cure of colds, coughs, consumptions, spitting of blood, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs.

There is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best Physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the human family, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable consumptions originate in neglected colds. In a climate so variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. The bills of mortality exhibit the melancholy fact, that the proportion of deaths by this disease may be considered as about five to one. Inasmuch then, as this fatal disease bids defiance to the skill of the most learned physicians, it is a gratification to the proprietor that he is enabled to offer to those afflicted with it, a goodly prospect of relief, (if taken in time), in that highly valuable remedy, the Vegetable *Indian Specific*. The Indians are happy in their knowledge of medical plants; governed wholly by experience, they are certain as to their effect, and it is said by an author of great character, that a true consumption is a disease never known among them.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of the disease, and prevent its proceeding to an incurable state; and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the slightest symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life, ought carefully to be attended to.

This specific is obtained by extractions from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs, which constitute this disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration which is constantly called for, & whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This specific is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may always be given in safety. It is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases. Each bill contains detailed accounts of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor in *Red Ink*. It is offered for sale in Utica, by

WARNER & HARVEY, (only.)

A New and Sovereign CURE for the
SALT RHEUM.
(*WARRANTED.*)

THIS most inveterate of all diseases can find a remedy at J. WILLIAMS & Co Utica. For assurance of the fact, those afflicted with the disease will please call at the Chequered Store, No. 82, Genesee-street, where the most satisfactory reference will be given. Price 50 cents per box. The following has been cheerfully given, to prove the efficacy of the article:

We, the subscribers, conceive it a duty we owe to all who are afflicted with the Salt Rheum to say, that we have made a fair trial of the Liniment offered by J. Williams & Co. and we are satisfied that it is a certain and effectual CURE for that disease. S. W. HIGGINS,
ELISHA WELLS.
Feb. 27, 1827. 9m6

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five percent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more, giving the persons so depositing, liberty to draw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed. WILLIAM CLARKE.
Utica, April 11, 1826 9tf3

NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners of the lot No. 119, together with the buildings thereon, situate on the northerly side of Broad-street, in the village of Utica, at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, that the payment of seventy dollars, at which said lot is assessed, for pitching and paving said Broad-street, is required by the trustees of the village of Utica, to be made to the treasurer of said village; and in default of said payment, said lot will be sold at public auction, on the 21st day of June next, at the house of Gurdon Burchard, in said village, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the lowest term of time that any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the sum assessed on the same, with the interest thereon, the cost of appraisement and advertising.

H. W. OSBURN, *Collector.*
Dated December 19, 1826.

TERMS OF THE FOURTH VOLUME OF THE WESTERN RECORDER.

I. The WESTERN RECORDER will be issued on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to Subscribers will be Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first three months.

III. To persons becoming responsible for ten copies or more, a reasonable discount will be allowed.

IV. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.